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ABSTRACT

This classified annotated bibliography on Koreans in America includes references on the following topics: (1) Korean American directories, (2) immigration history, (3) deportation cases, (4) Korean students in the U.S., (5) Korean Americans in the Asian American Movement, (6) state and federal legislation affecting Koreans in America, (7) Korean appeal for Korea's independence, (8) white American participation in the Korean independence movement in the U.S., (9) political activities of Koreans in the U.S., (10) Koreans in Hawaii, (11) Koreans in Montana, (12) general history of Koreans in America, (13) Koreans in California, (14) the Asiatic Exclusion League, and (15) annotated bibliographies. (Author/AM)

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ON

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES

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ON KOREANS IN AMERICA

by

Christopher Kim

Spring 1976

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Annotated Bibliographies

Gardner, Arthur L. The Koreans in Hawaii: an annotated bibliography. Honolulu: Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii, 1970.

A bibliography of materials written in Korean or English which pertain to the experiences of the original immigrants and American-born Koreans. A very good resource.

Henthorn, William E. Korean views of America 1954-1964: an annotated bibliography. Honolulu: Research Translation Institute of Advanced Projects East-West Center, 1965.

A survey of articles concerning the theme that America has a responsibility for Korea's welfare. Author concludes that Koreans were disappointed with the amount of U.S. economic aid to Korea and felt that the United States was pushing Japan back to its position during the Japanese occupation.

Korean American Directories

Korean directory of Southern California. Los Angeles: Korean Association of Southern California, 1972.

A directory of Southern California Koreans and Korean enterprises.

Pak,Hak-Sun et al. The Korean community of Southern California yearbook of 1964. Hollywood: Korean Department of Oriental Heritage, Inc., 1964.

A directory of Southern and Central California Koreans and Korean organizations and businesses. Also contains a brief history of Koreans in the U.S.

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON KOREANS IN AMERICA

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Immigration History

Annual report of the commissioner-general of immigration. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1899-1974.

A report of statistics and a brief profile of Korean immigrants to the U.S.

Asian American Students at Antioch College and the Institute for the Study of Social Problems. Asians in America: a chronology of early immigration. Antioch: Antioch College and the Institute for the Study of Social Problems, 1973.

A chronology of early Asian immigration including Korean immigration to the U.S.

Boyd, Monica. "The changing nature of central and southeast Asian immigration to the U.S.: 1961-1972," International Migration Review 8(28):507-19, Winter 1974.

A comparative analysis of numbers and composition for East Asian immigrant groups to the U.S. from 1961-1972.

"The Chungs come to America," New York Times Magazine, October 2, 1955, pp. 68-69.

Six photos of the Chung family, the first Koreans admitted to the U.S. under the Refugee Relief Act.

Church, Deborah. "Korean emigration to Hawaii: an aspect of U.S.-Japanese relations," unpublished study, University of Hawaii, 1971.

An examination of the abrupt cessation of Korean emigration to Hawaii in 1905. Includes a brief history of the Korean exodus to Hawaii and describes Korean politics concluding that the Japanese government's pressure and the U.S. favoring restricted immigration forced the Korean government to halt Korean emigration to the U.S., Hawaii and Mexico.

"David Deshler's letter to Huntington Wilson," Archives of Hawaii, Governor's Files, Carter--U.S. Departments. October 1905-June 1907.

A letter from an immigration agent with capital interests in Korean emigration to Hawaii to a member of the American Legation in Tokyo attempting to persuade Japanese government to permit Korean emigration.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare. "A summary of Asian American health, education, and welfare problems." Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, December 1974.

A supplement and update of "A summary of Asian American problems" showing population figures of Koreans in the U.S. and discussing Korean immigrant problems in health, education, and welfare.

Government-General of Chosen. Annual report on the administration of Chosen, 1923-1924. Keijo: Signs of the Times Publishing House, 1923.

Factors affecting Korean emigration to the U.S.prior to the 1924 Exclusion Act given in the section, "Koreans outside the empire".

Government-General of Chosen. Annual report on the administration of Chosen, 1930-1932. Keijo: Signs of the Times Publishing House, 1932.

References made to Korean labor and political exile emigrants to the U.S. prior to the 1924 Exclusion Act in "Koreans abroad" section.

Griffis, William E. "The first Koreans in America," Korea Review, 4(3):11, May 1922.

An article on the first Koreans to the U.S. in the early 1880's and mentioning a political refugee, Soh, who came after a pro-Japanese coup failed in Korea.

Kim, Hae-Soung. "The Koreans," unpublished paper, Report to the Governor on discrimination against Asians: public hearing conducted on March 3, 1973, at Seattle, Washington.

A report to the Washington governor on Korean immigration to the U.S. from 1903-1973.

"Horace Allen's Letter to Sanford B. Dole," Archives of Hawaii, Governor's Files, Dole-Foreign Officials, including Consuls A-M, 1902.

A letter to the Governor of Hawaii describing the economic and political conditions which forced the emperor to ease emigration restrictions.

Kim, Hyung-chan. "Some aspects of social demography of Korean Americans," International Migration Review, 8(25), Spring 1974.

A demographic study of Koreans in America from 1901-1971 focusing on the influx of Koreans to the U.S. from 1959-1971 and analyzing the characteristics of Korean immigrants. Includes the observations that the majority were females, many of whom were wives of American citizens; the number of Korean professionals increased markedly; and recent emigrants tend to reside in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and New York. Source: 1970 Census.

Lee, Ha-Jin. "Survey reports 10,000 Korean families in L.A. evidences gross undercount by U.S. government," The New Korea, 3355:10, December 5, 1974.

Author points out the 1970 Census' undercount of the Korean population in America based on the actual population of Koreans and indicates that at least 200,000 Korean Americans are in the U.S., with 60,000 residing in Los Angeles.

Lee, Tai Sung. "The story of Korean immigration," The Korean students' of Hawaii yearbook.

Article describes the religious and economic bases for Korean immigration

to Hawaii and also notes that the Koreans have achieved economic success in Hawaii because they were thrifty and industrious.

Lyman, Stanford M. The Asian in the west. Reno: Social Science and Humanities Publication no. 4, Western Studies Center, Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada System, 1970.

Monograph containing some references to Korean immigration to the U.S. and Hawaii.

Shin, Linda. "A note on Koreans in the United States," unpublished paper, University of California, Los Angeles, Asian American Studies Center, February 4, 1970.

A brief analysis of Koreans who came to the U.S. prior to 1945, their descendants, and recent migrants from 1954-1970.

"Son, Korean bride visits McFarland police chief," Fresno Bee, December 31, 1959.

Article about Kyung Ok, a G.I. bride who lives in Kern county.

Thirteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of California, 1907-1908. Sacramento: Superintendent of State Printing, 1908.

Statistics on Korean arrivals and departures at San Francisco for 1907-1908.

Yun, Yo-jun. "Early history of Korean emigration to America (I)," Korea Journal, 14(6):21-26, June 1974.

Part one examines the motivation for Korean emigration to Hawaii at the turn of the last century. Also gives a brief profile of early Korean emigrants.

Yun, Yo-jun. "Early history of Korean emigration to America (II)," Korea Journal, July 1974, pp.40-45.

Part two investigates the reasons Korean emigration abroad was ended in 1905. Also provides a history of Korean emigration to Mexico and a brief description of life on Yucatan henequen plantations.

Deportation Cases

"Another deportation," Nation, 179, September 25, 1954.

A letter written to supplement Hannah Bloom's "The case of David Hyun" appealing to the magazine to support the Kwak's request against deportation to Korean where they faced persecution.

Bloom, Hannah. "The case of David Hyun," Nation, 179, August 28, 1954.

A protest against a U.S. government order to deport David Hyun to Korean because of his political views and activities. Because of his anticipated persecution in Korea, legal possibilities of his

status as political refugee are discussed under the Internal Security Act of 1950 and the Walter-McCarran Act of 1952.

Kidder, Karl M. "Doctor faces ouster to nation she never knew," Fresno Bee, July 24, 1956.

An article about the deportation case of Korean doctor, born in Japan and educated in both Japan and the U.S.

Korean Students in the United States

Bae, Chong-Keun. "The effect of traditionalism on social adjustment and brain drain: a study of Korean students at the University of Wisconsin," Ph. D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1972.

A study of the effects of traditional Korean values on Korean students at the University of Wisconsin and effects of traditionalism on the rate of non-return among these students. It concludes that traditionalism was negatively related to various measures of social adjustment and that the level of traditionalism could not forecast non-return of Korean students.

Burdick, Paul S. "Korean students," Christian Century, 69:675, June 4, 1952.

A letter describing some of the immigration problems faced by Korean foreign students.

Chai, Alice Yun. "Attitudes of America-educated Korean students toward America and Americanization," Master's Thesis, Ohio State University, 1957.

A study of the attitudes of Korean college students in the U.S. toward America. The sample consisted of 24 Korean foreign students who were in Columbus, Ohio, during the summer of 1956.

Holtzelaw, Katherine. "Chinsook and Chungil study home economics," Journal of Home Economics, 41:237-38, May 1949.

A description of the progress and contributions of two Korean students in home economics at Georgia State College from the perspective of the chairman of the division of home economics.

Kim, Hyung-chan. "Korean's view of America: reflections on American character and culture," Korea Journal 12(5):12-19, May 1972.

A summary of views of America held by Koreans, primarily scholars and government officials, who visited the U.S. during the period 1945-1970. Identifies individualism and conformity, materialism and idealism, competition and cooperation, and toleration and bigotry as general traits of the "American character."

Kim, Hyung-tae. "Relationships between personal characteristics of Korean students in Pennsylvania and their attitudes toward the Christian Churches in America," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1966.

A studying identifying the attitudes of Korean students attending higher educational institutions in Pennsylvania toward the Christian churches. It attempts to determine the relationship of selected factors to the students' attitudes and whether a relationship between their attitudes toward the churches exists.

Kirkwood, Warren David, "The Asian student migration to Europe and America," Master's Thesis, San Diego State University, 1960.

Statistics on Korean students studying in the U.S. from 1923-1958.

"Korean scholars and students in America," Korea Journal, 11(2):36-37, Feb. 1971.

A survey conducted from September 1969 to January 1970, which includes statistics on Korean scholars and students in the U.S. mentioning also factors affecting the "brain drain" of Koreans to the U.S.

Mullen, Anne. "Korean nursing assistants are training in Sanger," Fresno Bee, July 8, 1974.

Observations and impressions of America held by four Korean nursing assistants who studied in Sanger, California.

Sanmann, Madge Stewart. "Study of the experiences of selected Oriental students in the U.S." Ph. D. dissertation, Northwestern University, 1948.

A study based on interviews with Asian students in the U.S.

Shin, Kuk Bom. "The post graduation residency plans of Korean students attending selected universities in Michigan," Ph. D. dissertation, Michigan State University, 1972.

A study of the factors which affect the return plans of Korean students in Michigan upon completion of their study in the U.S. Some factors identified are: length of time in the U.S., adjustment/non-adjustment to the U.S., age, and feelings of personal contribution to the development of Korea.

Thames, John Alsop. "Korean students in southern California: factors influencing their plans toward returning home," Ph. D. dissertation, University of Southern California, 1971.

A study identifying factors underlying the high rate of non-return of Korean students in the U.S. based on interviews. Socio-economic level of the student's family is presented as one factor.

Korean Americans in the Asian American Movement

Sunoo, Harold Hak-won. "Roots of social resistance in Asia and its impact on Asian Americans," opening statement - Earl Lectures and Pastoral Conference. Berkeley: The Asian Center for Theology and Strategies.

A lecture on social resistance in Asia, particularly in South Korea

and the Philippines, the causes as well as the influence of this social resistance on Asians in America, including Korean Americans.

Wong, Paul. "The emergence of the Asian-American movement," Bridge, 2(1):32-36, September/October 1972.

References to Koreans and their involvement in the Asian-American movement.

State and Federal Legislation Affecting Koreans in America

Brudnoy, David. "Race and the San Francisco school board incident: contemporary evaluations," California Historical Quarterly, L(3):295-312, September 1971.

Implications of the 1905 San Francisco School Board's mandate of Asian school children to attend a separate, all-Asian school.

Jhung, Walter. "Koreans and the new U.S. immigration quota," Korea Survey 2(6):5-7, June-July 1953.

Brief history of the U.S. immigration laws and U.S. Congressional bills, particularly the McCarran Walter Act.

Report of State Board of Control of California to Governor William D. Stephens. California and the Oriental.

A book on the rules of the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907.

"The shape of things," Nation, 171:179, August 26, 1950.

A short paragraph citing the racist nature of U.S. legislation which prohibited Korean immigrants who came to the U.S. before 1924 from obtaining American citizenship.

Korean Appeal for Korea's Independence

"A Korean appeal," Korea Review, II(9):9-10, November 1920.

A letter regarding Japanese oppression of Koreans in Korea sent to American congressmen who planned to visit Korea.

"A Korean appeal," Korea Review, II(7):8-9, September 1920.

The Korean Commission statement to the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention (which the committee later did not mention in the platform).

Ahn, Chang-ho. "A Korean appeal to America," The Nation, 108(2807):638-39, April 19, 1919.

An appeal to the American public's sympathy concerning Japanese oppression in Korea from a Korean scholar/community leader in America.

He describes the Christian and democratic spirit of the Korean people and the desire for Korea's independence.

"An appeal from the Korean mission to the Washington conference," Korea Review, III(8):6-8, October 1921.

An appeal to the Conference on Limitation of Armament on the case of Korea.

Jaisohn, Philip. "An open letter," Korea Review, II(10):1-6, December 1920.

A letter which presents the case of Korea to President-elect of the U.S., Warren G. Harding.

"Korean women write to American congressmen," Korea Review, II(8):1-2, October 1920.

A letter sent to American congressmen who were planning to visit Korea, describing the atrocities committed by Japanese in Korea.

"Korea's appeal to arms conference," Korea Review, III(10):4-7, December 1921.

A follow-up of an appeal made in October 1921 to the Conference on Limitation of Armament by the Korean Commission; includes a brief history of Korean diplomacy with the U.S. and other western powers.

"Official communication of President Rhee to the U.S. Department of State," Korea Review, 1(6):8, August 1919.

A letter to the secretary of state requesting the U.S. to restore Korea's independence.

"President Rhee's notification of the organization of the government of the Republic of Korea," Korea Review, I(5):8, July 1919.

A letter sent to the President of the U.S. announcing the organization of the government of the Republic of Korea on April 23, 1919.

"Supplementary appeal by Korean mission," Korea Review, III(12):1-2, February 1922.

An appeal by the Korean mission sent to the Conference on Limitation of Armaments for the case of Korea.

White American Participation in the Korean Independence Movement in the U.S.

"A night in Korea," Korea Review, 1(9):13, November 1919.

A report on a presentation for the cause of Korean independence sponsored by the League of the Friends of Korea in San Francisco, October 18, 1919.

"Activities of the League of the Friends of Korea," Korea Review, 1(4):14-15, June 1919.

Pleas for Korean independence presented in Reading, Pennsylvania by native Koreans and local speakers.

"Activities of the League of the Friends of Korea," Korea Review, 1(5):10, July 1919.

A list of activities of the League of the Friends of Korea.

"American sympathy for Korea," Korea Review, 1(9):12-13, November 1919.

A list of resolutions adopted by the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Protective Association of New York focusing on the restoration of Korean independence.

"American sympathy for Korea, the Perkiomen School," Korea Review,1(11), January 1920.

A letter and set of resolutions on Korean independence adopted by the Perkiomen School of Pennsylvania sent to Philip Jaisohn, a Korean political refugee and medical doctor in Philadelphia. The Perkiomen School of Pennsylvania adopted these resolutions to fight for the independence of Korea.

"The citizens of Columbus, Ohio, appeal to government for Korea," Korea Review, 1(11), January 1920.

Resolutions for the cause of Korean independence sent to the President of the U.S.

"Doctor Tomkin's speech at the Philadelphia mass meeting," Korea Review, III(11):6-7, January 1922.

A speech given at the mass meeting in Philadelphia organized to gain support for the case of Korea at the Conference on Limitation of Armaments.

"Echo of the mass meeting held in Philadelphia," Korea Review, II(6):7, August 1920.

A note on the outcome of a mass meeting held in Philadelphia requesting the U.S Senate to print resolutions pertaining to Korean independence in the U.S. Congressional Records.

"The Friends of Korea," Korea Review, II(8):15-16, October 1920.

A note on the annual meeting of the League of the Friends of Korea of Reading, Pennsylvania.

"Friends of Korea appeal to American delegates," Korea Review, III(10):7-8, December 1921.

A letter to Charles Evans Hughes, Chairman from the U.S. to the Conference on Limitation of Armament appealing for Korea's independence from Imperial Japan.

"Friends of Korea writes to Japanese envoy," Korea Review III(6):13-14, August 1921.

A letter to the ambassador from Japan concerning Korean independence. It notes that the Friends of Korea held a membership of over 25,000 American citizens by 1921 and had several local branches throughout the U.S.

Griffis, William E. "Americans interested in Korea," Korea Review, II(6):5, August 1920.

An article on the work of General Zadol Pratt and other Americans who attempted to initiate foreign relations with Korea prior to 1845.

Jaisohn, Philip. "Sympathy of American churches for Korea," Korea Review, 1(6):10, August 1919.

An article on the sympathy of American churches for Korea.

"Join the Korea Society of New York," Korea Review, III(1), March 1921.

A note urging interested people to join the Korea Society of New York, an education society organized to disseminate information on the case of Korea.

"The Korea Society of New York," Korea Review, III(3), May 1921.

A discussion of the progress of the Korea Society of New York.

"Korean Relief Society," Korea Review, III(1):9-10, March 1921.

An article on Korean Relief Society which was first established in Washington, D.C. to render financial support to Koreans suffering in Korea.

"League of the Friends of Korea," Korea Review, 1(4):12-13, June 1919.

Goals adopted by the League of Korea, a group of Americans for Korean independence.

"League of the Friends of Korea-Resolutions," Korea Review, 1(6):9, August 1919.

Resolutions adopted by the citizens of Columbus, Ohio, for the independence of Korea.

"League of the Friends of Korea," Korea Review, 1(11):12, January 1920.

Resolutions adopted by newly formed Leagues of the Friends of Korea in Mansfield and Alliance, Ohio, and Philadelphia for the independence of Korea.

"League of the Friends of Korea," Korea Review, II(2):12-13, April 1920.

Resolutions and notes on meetings concerning Korean independence held in Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, and Springbrook, Oregon.

"League of the Friends of Korea," Korea Review III(5):13, July 1921.

Discussion of the growth of the League of the Friends of Korea, a pro-Korean organization with predominantly white American membership.

"League of the Friends of Korea," Korea Review, 1(12):15, February 1920.

Oregon League of the Friends of Korea 's resolutions on Korean independence.

"League of the Friends of Korea," Korea Review, II(1):13-15, March 1920.

Adopted resolutions of the League of Friends of Korea in favor of the fight for Korea's independence.

"Mass meeting," Korea Review, III(10):15, December 1921.

A summary of activities and resolutions adopted at a mass meeting in Philadelphia on November 22, 1921 in support of Korea at the Conference on Limitation of Armaments.

"Mass meetings for Korean freedom in Fostoria and Tiffin, Ohio," Korea Review, 1(6):5, August 1919.

A note on mass meetings held by citizens of Fostoria and Tiffin, Ohio, to form Leagues of the Friends of Korea.

"Philadelphia League of the Friends of Korea," Korea Review, II(9):14, December 1920.

A note on a meeting held by the League of the Friends of Korea in Philadelphia.

"Resolutions sent by the Friends of Korea," Korea Review, III(11):11, January 1922.

A Friends of Korea resolutions sent to the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armaments.

"Senator Thomas' address," Korea Review, III(11):7-11, January 1922.

Senator Thomas' speech at the mass meeting held in Philadelphia to gain support for the case of Korea at the Conference on Limitation of Armaments.

"Some outward manifestations of American sympathy -- adopted by Chicago Methodist Preacher's meeting," Korea Review, 1(4), June 1919.

Resolutions concerning Korean independence adopted by the Chicago Methodist Preacher's meeting.

"Some outward manifestations of American sympathy -- adopted by the Trinity Presbyterian Church," Korea Review, 1(4), June 1919.

The Trinity Presbyterian Church Association in Chicago resolution for Korean independence.

"Washington women take action," Korea Review, III(8):12, October 1921.

The Women's Interdenominational Missionary Union of the District of Columbia resolution for Korean independence.

"Young Men's Christian Association expressed their sympathy and urged action for Korea," Korea Review, 1(6):9, August 1919.

The YMCA's resolutions for Korean independence.

Political Activities of Koreans in the U. S.

Choy, Bong Youn. Korea: a history, Butland and Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1971.

References to nationalist activities of Koreans in Hawaii and the mainland U.S.A. by a Korean political refugee.

"Commemorating exercises of the anniversary of the declaration of independence by the Korean republic," Korea Review, II(2):3-8, April 1920.

A description of the first anniversary celebrations of the declaration of independence by the Korean republic in New York, Sacramento, and Dinuba.

"Echo of the second anniversary," Korea Review, III(2):4, April 1921.

A description of the second anniversary celebration of Korean independence day by Koreans in America.

Eubank, Lauriel E. "The effects of the first six months of World War II on the attitudes of Koreans and Filipinos toward the Japanese in Hawaii," Master's Thesis, University of Hawaii, 1943.

A study of the effects of the Pacific War upon interracial attitudes of some of the Koreans and Filipinos toward the Japanese in Hawaii, tracing the historical roots of anti-Japanese sentiments among Koreans in Hawaii and attempting to determine the effects of WWII on Korean attitudes toward Japanese.

First Korean Congress

Minutes of a liberty congress convened in Philadelphia from April 14-16, 1919, including lectures and speeches given by Koreans and white Americans directed to gain support f r the Korean Provisional Government.

"First Korean students' conference in Dinuba, California," Korea Review, 1(7):15, September 1919.

Proceedings of a conference attended by over 500 Korean students in California focusing on the restoration of Korean independence.

Kil-Soo Haan Files, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Files of the Korean Underground Intelligence, a non-government organization since 1932 concerning "subversive" activities of various groups and persons, including Japanese nationals in the U.S. during WWII and Black civil rights leaders during the 1960's. Also includes newspaper clippings and articles referring to Koreans in America during WWII.

Jhung, Walter. "Korean independence activities of overseas Koreans," Korean Survey, 1(4):7-10, December 1952.

A brief summary of Korean nationalist activities in the U.S. The main concern seems to be Syngman Rhee's role in the Korean independence movement.

"Koreans celebrate March 1st," Korea Review, IV(2):15-16, 1922.

A speech given in Korean appealing to Koreans to unite in fighting Japanese oppression in Korea.

"The Korean Christian Institute of Honolulu," Korea Review, II(10):13-14, December 1920.

An appeal for contributions to the Korean Christian Institute of Honolulu, a co-educational school to educate Korean children.

"Korean independence," Korea Review, 1(4):5, June 1919.

An announcement of a meeting held among Koreans at Independence Hall in Philadelphia to proclaim the independence of Korea.

Korean Liberty Conference

Minutes of a liberty conference held in Washington, D.C., from February 27-March 1, 1942.

"Kore n Relief Society," Korea Review, 1(9):11-12, November 1919.

Progress report of the Korean Relief Society of Hawaii.

Lyu, Kingsley K. "Korean nationalist activities in Hawaii and America," unpublished paper, University of Hawaii, 1950.

A history of Korean nationalist activities in America and Hawaii focusing on the Korean independence movement.

O'Connell, James T. "Korean nationalist movement," Master's Thesis, University of California, Los Angeles 1938.

References to nationalist activities of Koreans in Hawaii and the mainland U.S.

Oliver, Robert R. Syngman Rhee, the man behind the myth. New York: Dodd Mead and Co., 1954.

An autobiography of Syngman Rhee, political refugee exiled in America during the Japanese occupation of Korea who later became the first president of South Korea. Contains references to the Koreans in America.

"Rhee's revival," Newsweek, 22(60), December 13, 1943.

A short article on the life of Syngman Rhee highlighting his political activities in America.

"Second anniversary meeting in New York," Korea Review, III(1):3-4, March 1921.

An article on the Korean celebration in New York of the second anniversary of Independence Day in Korea.

Smith, William Carlson, Americans in the making. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc., 1939.

Brief references to nationalist activities and organizations of Koreans in America.

Sunoo, Hag-Won. "A study of U.S.-Korean Treaty of 1882," Korea Review, II(1):25-44, September 1949.

A history of the negotiations between the U.S. and Korea for the American Treaty of Amity and Trade of 1882.

Sur, Wilma. "Korea ethnic nationalism," Hawaii Pono Journal, Fourth Quarter 1970, pp. 17-31.

An article focusing on Koreans immigrating from 1903-1905 to Hawaii and the nationalism fostered by a desire for socio-economic success and political legitimacy. Koreans were unified around nationalism, not traditional institutions. Also the article refers to Hawaiian Sugar Planters' tactics against Asians and the Yellow Peril fears of the time.

United Korean Committee in America Planning and Research Board. Condensed reference: Korea and the Pacific War. Los Angeles, Haynes Corp. 1943.

References and sections on Koreans in the U.S. and Hawaii including a history of the United Korean Committee in the U.S. The article focuses on Korea and the Pacific War.

Koreans in Hawaii

Appenzeller, Alice R. "A generation of Koreans in Hawaii," Paradise of the Pacific, LVI(12):81-83, December 1944.

A brief history of Koreans in Hawaii focusing on Korean nationalistic activities.

Daws, Gavan. Shoal of time: a history of the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1968.

References to Koreans in Hawaii.

Handley, Katherine N. "Our standards are different," Four case studies in Hawaii: intercultural problems and the practice of social work. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1961.

A case study of a Korean family emphasizing Korean customs and practices.

Hawaii Korean Golden Jubilee Committee. Fifty years of progress: Hawaii Korean Golden Jubilee Celebration. Honolulu: Hawaii Korean Golden Jubilee Committee, 1953.

Fiftieth anniversary commemoration of the Koreans' arrival in Hawaii. Primarily pictorial with some short articles praising the early Korean immigrants.

Hulbert, Homer B. "The Koreans in Hawaii," Korea Review, 5(11):411-13, November 1905.

Impressions of Koreans in Hawaii by a former missionary in Korea.

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